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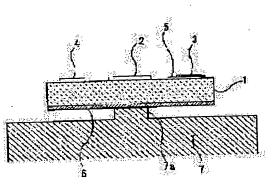
(72)Inventor: IWAMOTO OSAMU

(54) SURFACE ACOUSTIC WAVE DEVICE

(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To realize the highly precise operation of the surface acoustic wave device without disturbing the characteristic of the device by using a thermoelectric element so as to control temperature of the surface acoustic wave device.

CONSTITUTION: A SAW filter is made up of an interdigital electrode transducer 2 and grating reflectors 3.4 formed on a surface of a piezoelectric substrate 1. A thermosensing element 5 is formed on the surface of the piezoelectric substrate 1 and the surface temperature of the piezoelectric substrate 1 is measured by means of a resistance change in the element 12. A Peltier element 6 is adhered to the rear side of the piezoelectric substrate 1 and the middle part of the Peltier element 6 is supported by a support section 7a of a support base 7. A drive voltage of the Peltier element 6 is controlled depending on the surface temperature of the photoelectric substrate 1 measured by the thermosensing element 5 to keep the temperature of the piezoelectric substrate 1 constant.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Surface-acoustic-wave equipment which is characterized by providing the following and which has the signal electrode which was formed on the front face of a piezo-electric substrate, and was equipped with predetermined periodic structure. A thermometry means to measure the skin temperature of the aforementioned piezo-electric substrate. The thermoelement arranged so that one temperature field may join to the rear face of the aforementioned piezo electric substrate thermally. A temperature control means to drive the aforementioned thermoelement according to the measurement temperature of the aforementioned thermometry means, and to control the aforementioned skin temperature.

[Claim 2] It is surface acoustic wave equipment characterized by holding the aforementioned piezo-electric substrate, the aforementioned thermometry means, the aforementioned thermoelement, and the aforementioned temperature control means in single casing in a

[Claim 3] It is surface acoustic wave equipment characterized by the aforementioned piezo electric substrate being supported by supporter material through the aforementioned thermoelement in a claim 1.

[Claim 4] It is surface acoustic wave equipment characterized by for the aforementioned piezo electric substrate making the contact surface a part of the rear face in a claim 1, and being supported by supporter material.

[Claim 5] It is surface acoustic wave equipment characterized by carrying out powder arrangement of the aforementioned thermoelement on the rear face of the aforementioned piezo-electric substrate in a claim 4 for two or more minutes.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001] [Industrial Application] this invention relates to suitable equipment structure, when applying to the SAW resonator which is applied to surface acoustic wave (henceforth SAW) equipment, especially is used as high frequency vibrator.

[0002][Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, the SAW resonator which constituted the blind-like electrode converter (it is called ID converter below interdigital transducer:.) which consists of the ctenidium electrode of the couple which countered mutually on the front face of the crystal substrate of ST cut is manufactured. This SAW resonator resonates the surface acoustic wave generated with the electrical signal introduced into ID converter by the ctenidium electrode formed the predetermined period, and functions as a normal vibration child by taking out the electrical signal of this resonance frequency. In this case, if the grating reflector (it is called GT reflector below grating reflector:) of a couple is formed in the both sides of ID converter at the predetermined intervals, the resonant chamber to a surface acoustic wave will be formed between both GT reflectors, and the standing wave of a surface acoustic wave will stand on this resonant chamber. Since ID converter is strongly combined with this standing wave, the stable vibrator can be constituted.

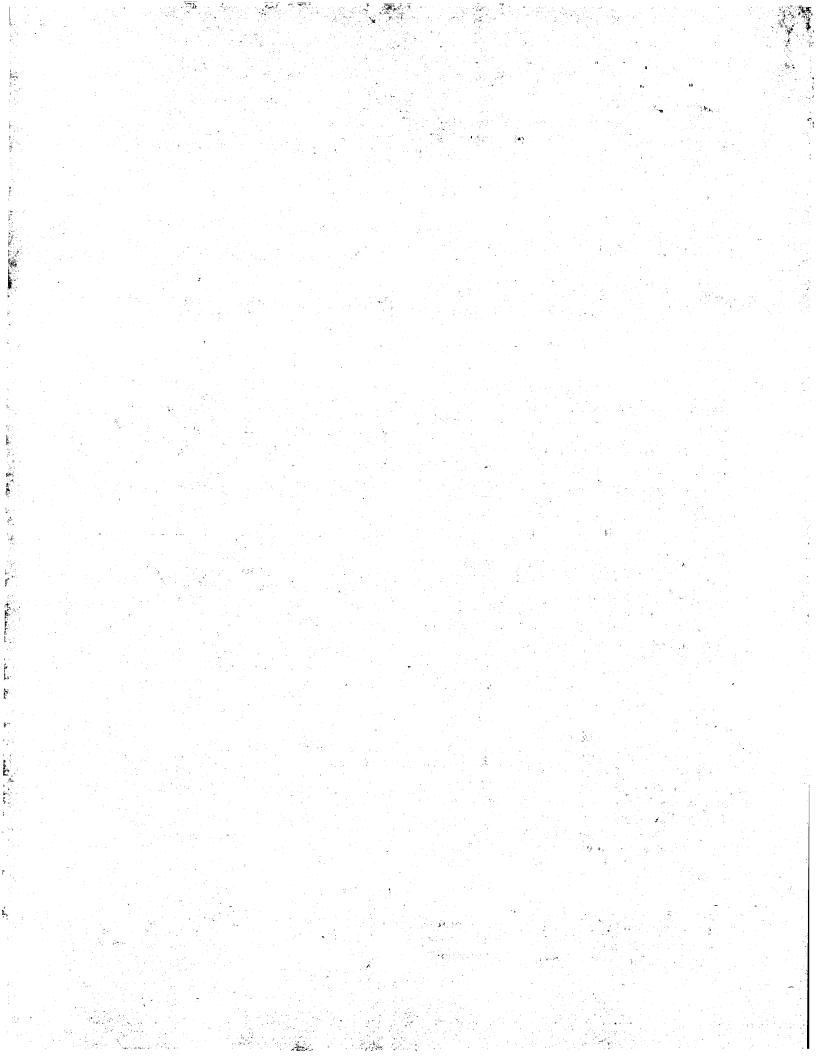
[0003] Since only about 20 micrometers only of front faces of a crystal are influenced, but restrictions of the thickness of a substrate etc. have them, in order to use resonance of a surface wave with the size of a crystal substrate unlike the usual quartz resonator as which vibration frequency is determined and this SAW resonator can be driven by basic mode vibration to a high-frequency band, it is small and can realize a piezoelectric transducer with little spurious mode easily.

[0004][Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, big temperature dependence is in oscillation frequency in the above-mentioned SAW resonator, and oscillation frequency is shown by the convex secondary curve to temperature. The secondary curve in this case has a secondary coefficient about -0.03 ppm[/degree C] 2 (based on the oscillation frequency in the room temperature of 25 degrees C.). Such the temperature characteristic needs to perform a suitable temperature control in order to repeal precision of oscillation frequency. However, it is difficult to be unable to contact the foreign matter for temperature control on the front face of a crystal substrate, and to perform efficient temperature control to a crystal substrate, since operation of a SAW resonator is greatly influenced by the state near the front face of a crystal substrate.

[0005] Then, this invention solves the above mentioned trouble and the technical problem is in realizing the new equipment configuration which can perform temperature control of SAW equipments, such as a SAW resonator, appropriately.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The means which this invention provided in order to solve the above mentioned technical problem In the surface acoustic wave equipment which has the signal electrode which was formed on the front face of a piezo-electric substrate, and was equipped with predetermined periodic structure The aforementioned thermoelement is driven according to a thermometry means to measure the skin temperature of the aforementioned



piezo electric substrate, the thermoelement arranged so that one temperature field may join to the rear face of the aforementioned piezo-electric substrate thermally, and the thermometry the aforementioned temperature of temperature control means to control the aforementioned skin temperature is established. [0007] In this case, it is desirable to hold the aforementioned piezo electric substrate, the

aforementioned thermometry means, the aforementioned thermoelement, aforementioned temperature control means in single casing.

[0008] Moreover, it is desirable to make supporter material support the aforementioned piezo electric substrate through the aforementioned thermoelement.

[0009] Moreover, it is desirable to make supporter material support the aforementioned piezo electric substrate by making a part of the rear face into the contact surface.

[0010] And it is desirable to distribute two or more aforementioned thermoelements on the rear face of the aforementioned piezo-electric substrate.

[0011]

[Function] Since cooling or heating can be performed through the big contact surface, without moreover affecting the surface acoustic wave on a front face, without being barred by the structure by the side of the front face of a crystal substrate by joining one temperature field of the Peltier element to the rear face of a crystal substrate thermally according to the claim 1, efficient and operation of SAW equipment which could perform the stable temperature control and was stabilized are realizable.

[0012] According to the claim 2, a highly efficient SAW device can be constituted by holding

the whole of each component in single casing.

[0013] According to the claim 3, by making supporter material support a piezo-electric substrate through a thermoelement, since it can serve as the supporter of a piezo-electric substrate as the temperature control section, while structure is simplified, efficient cooling or efficient heating can be performed.

[0014] According to the claim 4, by supporting a piezo-electric substrate through a part of the rear face, the stress received from the circumference of a piezo electric substrate can be

reduced, and term ***** can perform stable operation.

[0015] Since the stress transfer between thermoelements is divided by distributing two or more thermoelements on the rear face of a piezo-electric substrate according to the claim 5, the stress given to a piezo electric substrate can be reduced further.

[0016]

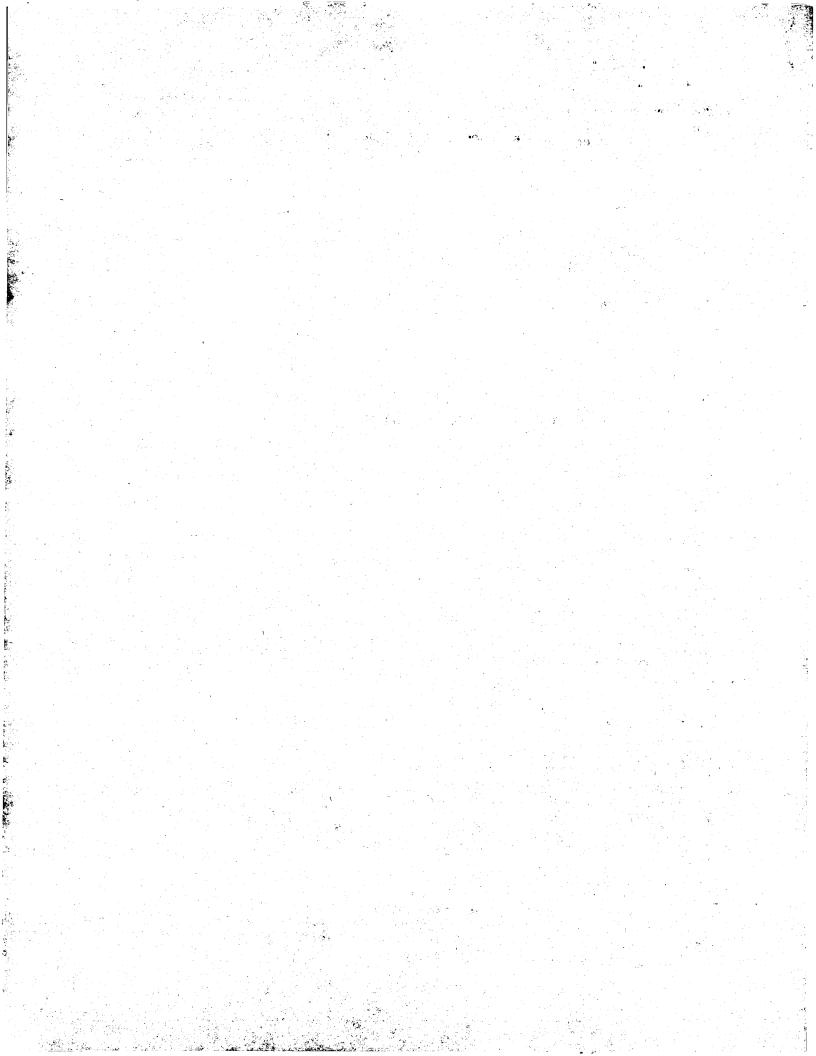
[Example] Next, the example of the SAW equipment applied to this invention with reference to a drawing is explained. The SAW equipment explained below is the SAW resonator which used the crystal substrate. However, this invention is applicable to various SAW equipments, such as not only a SAW resonator but an SAW filter. moreover · · a piezo electric substrate · · except for crystal ·· the composition and the use of SAW equipment ·· responding ·· LiNbO3 and LiTaO3 etc. - the various quality of the materials are adopted

[0017] The [1st example] In this example, as shown in drawing 1, the ID converter 2, the GT reflectors 3 and 4, and a temperature detector 5 are formed in the front face of 3mm long, 6mm wide, and the crystal substrate 1 of ST cut of an about [thickness 400micrometer], and the Peltier element 6 is stuck on the whole rear face simultaneously of the crystal substrate 1.

The center section of the Peltier element 6 has fixed to supporter 7a of a susceptor 7.

[0018] Supporter 7a makes the crystal substrate 1 and the Peltier element 6 desert at the predetermined intervals to a susceptor 7, susceptors 7 are consisted of by the crystal substrate 1 so that there may be no stress transfer, and it is made for distortion which originates in the crystal substrate 1 at stress not to occur.

[0019] The [2nd example] The above-mentioned example shows the structure of a different example to drawing 2. This example is equipped with the same crystal substrate 1 as the 1st example of the above, the ID converter 2, the GT reflectors 3 and 4, the temperature detector 5, and the susceptor 7, and the explanation is omitted. In this example, Peltier element 6A was stuck on the center section of the rear face of the crystal substrate 1, the Peltier elements 6B and 6C were stuck on right and left, respectively, and central Peltier element 6A has fixed to supporter 7a of a susceptor 7.



[0020] Drawing 3 (a) shows the whole 1st example [of the above], and 2nd example composition. The susceptor 7 shown in above mentioned drawing 1 and drawing 2 has fixed at the base 8, and the IC chip 9 is mounted on this base. Covering 10 is attached in the base 8 and it is sealed. In addition, the building envelope formed with the base 8 and covering 10 is filled up with inert gas, such as nitrogen and an argon. From the undersurface of the base 8, two or more external end-connection children 11 connected conductively to the internal circuitry project, and are formed.

[0021] As shown in the ID converter 2 on the crystal substrate 1 at drawing 3 (b), the counterelectrodes 2a and 2b formed in the shape of a ctenidium, respectively are formed, and bonding of the signal lines 21 and 22 is carried out to each of these counterelectrodes 2a and 2b. Moreover, the detection lines 51 and 52 are connected also to the ends of a temperature detector 5. It connects with the circuit pattern on the base 8 through the circuit pattern formed in the susceptor 7, and the other end of these signal lines 21 and 22 and the detection

lines 51 and 52 is drawn in the IC chip 9.

[0022] The counterelectrodes 2a and 2b of the ID converter 2 and the grid electrode of the GT reflectors 3 and 4 are formed by putting the alloy of others, such as aluminum, by vacuum evaporationo, sputtering, etc. The formation period of the counterelectrodes 2a and 2b of the ID converter 2 and the grid electrode of the GT reflectors 3 and 4 is set as the half of the wavelength lambda of a surface acoustic wave located on the front face of the crystal substrate 1. Moreover, temperature detectors 5 are thin films, such as platinum formed of vacuum evaporationo, and the skin temperature of the crystal substrate 1 is detected from the

resistance of the thin film which changes with temperature.

[0023] The circuitry of each above mentioned example is shown in drawing 4. The ID converter 2 and temperature detector 5 which were formed in the crystal substrate 1 are connected to the IC chip 9. The oscillatory wave form of predetermined frequency is taken out from the signal lines 21 and 22 of the ID converter 2. Moreover, the skin temperature of the crystal substrate 1 is detected according to the resistance of the temperature detector obtained through the detection lines 51 and 52 of a temperature detector 5. The IC chip 9 computes the difference of the skin temperature of the crystal substrate 1, and the reference temperature set up beforehand, and outputs the driver voltage of the Peltier element 6 according to this temperature gradient.

[0024] Drawing 5 shows the cross-section structure of the Peltier element 6. The Peltier element 6 makes two or more pi type structures where a n type semiconductor 65 and p type semiconductors 66, such as electrodes 63 and 64 and a Bi-Te system, were thermally connected in parallel electrically in series among the ceramic substrates 61 and 62 formed with the alumina etc. arrange. The crystal substrate 1 was pasted with adhesives 67, and the ceramic substrate 61 has pasted up the ceramic substrate 62 on the susceptor 7 with

adhesives 68.

[0025] Since the Peltier element can moreover be contacted to all on a rear face, without affecting a surface acoustic wave by arranging the Peltier element 6 on the rear face of the crystal substrate 1 according to the 1st example of the above, temperature control of the crystal substrate 1 whole can be performed. In this case, since support of the crystal substrate 1 is performed by supporter 7a of a susceptor 7 through the Peltier element 6, while other contact sections do not exist in the circumference but structure is simplified, efficient cooling or efficient heating can be performed. The ceramic substrate 61 of the Peltier element 6 performs cooling and heating of the crystal substrate 1 alternatively according to the polarity of the above mentioned driver voltage, and the amount of cooling or the amount of heating is adjusted according to the absolute value of the above mentioned driver voltage.

[0026] Since the crystal substrate 1 is supported through the Peltier element 6 only by supporter 7a of a susceptor 7 and it does not receive a susceptor 7 or the stress from other

members in the front face, it can acquire the stable property.

[0027] Since according to the 2nd example it is formed where the Peltier elements 6A, 6B, and 6C stuck on the rear face of the crystal substrate 1 are divided, there is also no possibility that a crystal substrate may receive stress through the crystal substrate 1 and the Peltier element 6 pinched by supporter 7a like the 1st example, and operation stabilized more can be expected.

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[0028] In each above mentioned example, by having stuck the Peltier element on the rear face of a crystal substrate, temperature control structure can be constituted very compactly and increase of the capacity of the whole equipment by the temperature control can be suppressed. Moreover, it is also possible by adjusting temperature by the temperature control means in

each example to change oscillation frequency.

[0029] In addition, the support position by the above mentioned supporter 7a does not need to be the center of a rear face of the crystal substrate 1, and may be formed in the position from which it separated from the center. Moreover, the number of the Peltier element at the time of preparing two or more Peltier elements like the 2nd example and arrangement are arbitrary. Without being limited to what was shown in the above mentioned example, if a temperature detector is a place suitable for thermometry, it can install well-known various temperature sensors in arbitrary places. Moreover, the internal circuitry of the IC chip 9 can perform a temperature control by the usual PID control system etc., or it may adopt other methods if needed in order [furthermore,] to heighten cooling or the heating effect of the Peltier element 6 - the circumference of a susceptor - or you may attach auxiliary members, such as a radiation fin, suitably on the undersurface of the ceramic substrate 62 in the Peltier elements 6B and 6C Moreover, it cannot be overemphasized that not only the Peltier element of the above mentioned structure but well-known various thermoelements can be used.

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, the following effects are done so as

explained above.

[0031] Since cooling or heating can be performed through the big contact surface, without moreover affecting the surface acoustic wave on a front face, without being barred by the structure by the side of the front face of a crystal substrate by joining one temperature field of the Peltier element to the rear face of a crystal substrate thermally according to the claim 1, efficient and operation of SAW equipment which could perform the stable temperature control and was stabilized are realizable.

[0032] According to the claim 2, a highly efficient SAW device can be constituted by holding

the whole of each component in single casing.

[0033] According to the claim 3, by making supporter material support a piezo-electric substrate through a thermoelement, since it can serve as the supporter of a piezo-electric substrate as the temperature control section, while structure is simplified, efficient cooling or efficient heating can be performed.

[0034] According to the claim 4, by supporting a piezo-electric substrate through a part of the rear face, the stress received from the circumference of a piezo-electric substrate can be

reduced, and term ***** can perform stable operation.

[0035] Since the stress transfer between thermoelements is divided by distributing two or more thermoelements on the rear face of a piezo electric substrate according to the claim 5, the stress given to a piezo-electric substrate can be reduced further.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is drawing of longitudinal section showing the structure of the main portions of the SAW equipment in the 1st example concerning this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is drawing of longitudinal section showing the structure of the main portions of the SAW equipment in the 2nd example concerning this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is a plan (b) in the state where the perspective diagram (a) and covering in which each whole above mentioned example composition is shown were removed.

[Drawing 4] It is the block diagram showing the circuitry of each above-mentioned example. [Drawing 5] It is the expanded sectional view showing the structure of the Peltier element attached in each above mentioned example.

[Description of Notations]

1 Crystal Substrate

2 ID Converter

3 Four GT reflector

5 Temperature Detector

6, 6A, 6B, 6C Peltier element

7 Susceptor

7a Supporter

8 Base

9 IC Chip

10 Covering

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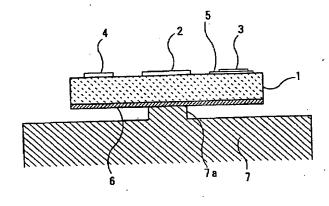
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(54) 【発明の名称】 弾性表面波装置

(57)【要約】

【目的】 表面弾性波装置の温度制御を熱電素子を用いて行うことにより、SAW装置の特性を妨げることなく高精度の動作を実現する。

【構成】 水晶基板1の表面上に形成されたスダレ状電極変換器2及びグレーティング反射器3,4はSAW共振器を構成している。水晶基板1の表面上には感温体5が形成され、その抵抗変化により水晶基板1の表面温度を測定できるようになっている。水晶基板1の裏面にはペルチェ素子6が貼着され、このペルチェ素子6の中央部が支持台7の支持部7aに支持されている。感温体5により測定された水晶基板1の表面温度に応じてペルチェ素子6の駆動電圧が制御され、水晶基板1の温度を一定に保つように構成されている。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 圧電基板の表面上に形成され所定の周期構造を備えた信号電極を有する弾性表面波装置において、前記圧電基板の表面温度を測定する温度測定手段と、前記圧電基板の裏面に一方の温度領域が熱的に接合するように配置された熱電素子と、前記温度測定手段の測定温度に応じて前記熱電素子を駆動し、前記表面温度を制御する温度制御手段とを設けたことを特徴とする弾性表面波装置。

【請求項2】 請求項1において、前記圧電基板、前記 温度測定手段、前記熱電素子及び前記温度制御手段は単 一のケーシング内に収容されていることを特徴とする弾 性表面波装置。

【請求項3】 請求項1において、前記圧電基板は、前 記熱電素子を介して支持部材に支持されていることを特 徴とする弾性表面波装置。

【請求項4】 請求項1において、前記圧電基板は、その裏面の一部のみを接触面として支持部材に支持されていることを特徴とする弾性表面波装置。

【請求項5】 請求項4において、前記熱電素子は、前 記圧電基板の裏面上に複数分散配置されていることを特 徴とする弾性表面波装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は弾性表面波(以下、SAWという。)装置に係り、特に高周波数振動子として使用されるSAW共振器に適用する場合に好適な装置構造に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、STカットの水晶基板の表面上に相互に対向した一対の櫛歯電極から成るすだれ状電極変換器(interdigital transducer:以下、ID変換器という。)を構成したSAW共振器が製造されている。このSAW共振器は、ID変換器に導入された電気信号により発生する弾性表面波を所定周期で形成された櫛歯電極により共振させ、この共振周波数の電気信号を取り出すことにより基準振動子として機能するものである。この場合、ID変換器の両側に所定の間隔で一対のグレーティング反射器(grating reflector:以下、GT反射器という。)を形成すると、両GT反射器の間に弾性表面波に対する共振空洞が形成され、この共振空洞に弾性表面波の定在波が立つ。ID変換器はこの定在波と強く結合するので、安定した振動子を構成することができる。

【0003】このSAW共振器は、水晶基板の寸法で振動数が決定される通常の水晶振動子とは異なり、表面波の共振を利用するため結晶の表面20μm程度しか影響を受けず、基板の厚さ等の制約がないので高周波数帯域まで基本モード振動で駆動できるから、小型でスプリアスモードの少ない圧電振動子を容易に実現できる。

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、上記S AW共振器においては振動周波数に大きな温度依存性が

あり、振動周波数は温度に対して上に凸の 2 次曲線で示される。この場合の 2 次曲線は-0. 0 3 p p m/ \mathbb{C}^2

(室温25℃における発振周波数を基準とする。)程度 の2次係数をもつ。このような温度特性は振動周波数の 精度を無効にするため、適切な温度制御を行う必要があ る。しかし、SAW共振器の動作は水晶基板の表面近傍 の状態に大きく影響されるため、水晶基板の表面に温度 調節のための異物を接触させることができず、水晶基板

【0005】そこで本発明は上記問題点を解決するものであり、その課題は、SAW共振器等のSAW装置の温度調節を適切に行うことのできる新規の装置構成を実現することにある。

に効率的な温度調節を行うことが困難である。

[0006]

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【課題を解決するための手段】上記課題を解決するために本発明が講じた手段は、圧電基板の表面上に形成され所定の周期構造を備えた信号電極を有する弾性表面波装置において、前記圧電基板の表面温度を測定する温度測定手段と、前記圧電基板の裏面に一方の温度領域が熱的に接合するように配置された熱電素子と、前記温度測定手段の測定温度に応じて前記熱電素子を駆動し、前記表面温度を制御する温度制御手段とを設けるものである。

【0007】この場合において、前記圧電基板、前記温 度測定手段、前記熱電素子及び前記温度制御手段を単一 のケーシング内に収容することが好ましい。

【0008】また、前記圧電基板を、前記熱電素子を介して支持部材に支持させることが望ましい。

【0009】また、前記圧電基板を、その裏面の一部の みを接触面として支持部材に支持させることが望まし い。

【0010】そして、前記熱電素子を、前記圧電基板の 裏面上に複数分散配置することが好ましい。

[0011]

【作用】請求項1によれば、水晶基板の裏面にペルチェ素子の一方の温度領域が熱的に接合されていることにより、水晶基板の表面側の構造に妨げられることなく、しかも表面上の弾性表面波に影響を与えることなく大きな接触面を介して冷却若しくは加熱を行うことができるので、効率的かつ安定した温度制御を行うことができ、安定したSAW装置の動作を実現できる。

【0012】請求項2によれば、単一のケーシング内に 各構成要素を全て収容することにより、高性能のSAW デバイスを構成できる。

【0013】請求項3によれば、圧電基板を熱電素子を介して支持部材に支持させることにより、圧電基板の支持部を温度制御部として兼ねることができるので構造が簡素化されるとともに効率的な冷却若しくは加熱ができ

50 る。

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【0014】請求項4によれば、圧電基板をその裏面の一部のみを介して支持することにより、圧電基板の周囲から受ける応力を低減させることができ、安定した動作を期すことができる。

【0015】請求項5によれば、圧電基板の裏面上に複数の熱電素子を分散配置することにより、熱電素子間の応力伝達が分断されるので、圧電基板に与える応力をさらに低減することができる。

[0016]

【実施例】次に図面を参照して本発明に係るSAW装置の実施例を説明する。以下に説明するSAW装置は水晶基板を使用したSAW共振器である。しかし、本発明はSAW共振器に限らずSAWフィルター等の各種SAW装置に適用できるものである。また、圧電基板についても、水晶以外に、SAW装置の構成や用途に応じてLiNbO3、LiTaO3等の種々の材質が採用される。

【0017】 [第1実施例] この実施例では、図1に示すように、縦3mm、横6mm、厚さ400μm程度のSTカットの水晶基板1の表面にID変換器2、GT反射器3,4、及び感温体5を形成し、水晶基板1の裏面ほぼ全体にペルチェ素子6を貼着している。ペルチェ素子6の中央部は支持台7の支持部7aに固着されている。

【0018】支持部7aは水晶基板1及びペルチェ素子6を支持台7に対して所定の間隔で離反させ、水晶基板1に支持台7から応力伝達のないように構成されており、水晶基板1に応力に起因する歪みが発生しないようにしている。

【0019】 [第2実施例] 図2には、上記実施例とは 異なる実施例の構造を示す。この実施例は上記第1実施 例と同様の水晶基板1、ID変換器2、GT反射器3, 4、感温体5及び支持台7を備えており、その説明は省 略する。本実施例では水晶基板1の裏面の中央部にペル チェ素子6A、左右にペルチェ素子6B,6Cがそれぞ れ貼着され、中央のペルチェ素子6Aは支持台7の支持 部7aに固着されている。

【0020】図3(a)は上記第1実施例及び第2実施例の全体構成を示す。上記図1及び図2に示されている支持台7はベース8に固着されており、このベース上にはICチップ9が実装されている。ベース8にはカバー 4010が取付けられ、密封されるようになっている。なお、ベース8及びカバー10で形成される内部空間には窒素やアルゴン等の不活性ガスが充填される。ベース8の下面からは内部回路に導電接続された複数の外部接続端子11が突出形成されている。

【0021】水晶基板1上のID変換器2には、図3 (b)に示すようにそれぞれ櫛歯状に形成された対向電極2a,2bが形成され、この対向電極2a,2bのそれぞれに信号線21,22がボンディングされている。また、感温体5の両端にも検出線51,52が接続され50

ている。これらの信号線21,22及び検出線51,5 2の他端は支持台7に形成された配線パターンを介してベース8上の配線パターンに接続され、ICチップ9内 に引き込まれている。

【0022】ID変換器2の対向電極2a,2b及びGT反射器3,4の格子電極はアルミニウム等その他の合金を蒸着、スパッタリング等により被着することによって形成されている。ID変換機2の対向電極2a,2b及びGT反射器3,4の格子電極の形成周期は水晶基板1の表面に立つ弾性表面波の波長んの半分に設定されている。また、感温体5は蒸着により形成された白金などの薄膜であり、温度により変化する薄膜の抵抗値から水晶基板1の表面温度が検出されるようになっている。

【0023】図4には上記各実施例の回路構成を示す。 水晶基板1に形成されたID変換器2と感温体5はIC チップ9に接続されている。ID変換器2の信号線2 1,22からは所定周波数の振動波形が取り出される。 また、感温体5の検出線51,52を介して得られた感 温体の抵抗値に応じて水晶基板1の表面温度が検出され る。ICチップ9は水晶基板1の表面温度と予め設定された基準温度との差を算出し、この温度差に応じてペル チェ素子6の駆動電圧を出力する。

【0024】図5はペルチェ素子6の断面構造を示すものである。ペルチェ素子6は、アルミナ等で形成されたセラミック基板61及び62の間に、電極63,64とBi-Te系等のn型半導体65及びp型半導体66を電気的には直列に、熱的には並列に接続したπ型構造を複数配列させたものである。セラミック基板61は接着剤67により水晶基板1に接着され、セラミック基板62は接着剤68により支持台7に接着されている。

【0025】上記第1実施例によれば、水晶基板1の裏面上にペルチェ素子6を配置することにより、弾性表面波に影響を与えることなく、しかも裏面上のいずれにもペルチェ素子を接触させることができるので、水晶基板1全体の温度調節を行うことができる。この場合、水晶基板1の支持は支持台7の支持部7aによりペルチェ素子6を介してのみ行われているため周囲に他の接触部が存在せず、構造が簡素化されるとともに効率的な冷却若しくは加熱を行うことができる。ペルチェ素子6のセラミック基板61は、上記駆動電圧の極性に応じて水晶基板1の冷却と加熱を選択的に行い、上記駆動電圧の絶対値に応じて冷却量若しくは加熱量が調整される。

【0026】水晶基板1は、支持台7の支持部7aだけでペルチェ素子6を介して支持されているため、その表面に支持台7若しくは他の部材からの応力を受けることがないので、安定した特性を得ることができる。

【0027】第2実施例によれば、水晶基板1の裏面に 貼着されたペルチェ素子6A,6B,6Cが分割された 状態で形成されているため、第1実施例のように水晶基 板1と支持部7aに挟持されたペルチェ素子6を介して

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水晶基板が応力を受ける恐れもなく、より安定した動作 を期待できる。

【0028】上記各実施例では、ペルチェ素子を水晶基 板の裏面に貼着したことにより、極めてコンパクトに温 度制御構造を構成でき、温度制御による装置全体の容積 の増大を抑制することができる。また、各実施例では温 度制御手段により温度の調節を行うことにより振動周波 数を変化させることも可能である。

【0029】なお、上記支持部7aによる支持位置は水 晶基板1の裏面中央である必要はなく、中央から外れた 10 を期すことができる。 位置に形成されていてもよい。また、第2実施例のよう に複数のペルチェ素子を設ける際のペルチェ素子の個数 や配置は任意である。感温体は上記実施例に示したもの に限定されることなく、公知の種々の温度センサを温度 計測に適した場所であれば任意の場所に設置することが できる。また温度制御はICチップ9の内部回路により 通常のPID制御方式等で行うことができ、或いは必要 に応じて他の方式を採用してもよい。さらに、ペルチェ 素子6の冷却若しくは加熱効果を高めるために、支持台 の周囲に若しくはペルチェ素子6B、6Cにおけるセラ ミック基板62の下面上に放熱フィン等の補助部材を適 宜取付けてもよい。また、上記構造のペルチェ素子に限 らず公知の種々の熱電素子を使用できることは言うまで もない。

[0030]

【発明の効果】以上説明したように本発明によれば以下 の効果を奏する。

【0031】請求項1によれば、水晶基板の裏面にペル チェ素子の一方の温度領域が熱的に接合されていること により、水晶基板の表面側の構造に妨げられることな く、しかも表面上の弾性表面波に影響を与えることなく 大きな接触面を介して冷却若しくは加熱を行うことがで きるので、効率的かつ安定した温度制御を行うことがで き、安定したSAW装置の動作を実現できる。

【0032】請求項2によれば、単一のケーシング内に 各構成要素を全て収容することにより、高性能のSAW デバイスを構成できる。

【0033】請求項3によれば、圧電基板を熱電素子を 介して支持部材に支持させることにより、圧電基板の支 持部を温度制御部として兼ねることができるので構造が 簡素化されるとともに効率的な冷却若しくは加熱ができ る。

【0034】請求項4によれば、圧電基板をその裏面の 一部のみを介して支持することにより、圧電基板の周囲 から受ける応力を低減させることができ、安定した動作

【0035】請求項5によれば、圧電基板の裏面上に複 数の熱電素子を分散配置することにより、熱電素子間の 応力伝達が分断されるので、圧電基板に与える応力をさ らに低減することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明に係る第1実施例におけるSAW装置の 主要部分の構造を示す縦断面図である。

【図2】本発明に係る第2実施例におけるSAW装置の 主要部分の構造を示す縦断面図である。

【図3】上記各実施例の全体構成を示す斜視図(a)及 20 びカバーを取り去った状態の平面図(b)である。

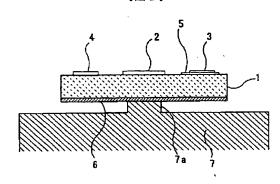
【図4】上記各実施例の回路構成を示すブロック図であ

【図5】上記各実施例に取付けるペルチェ素子の構造を 示す拡大断面図である。

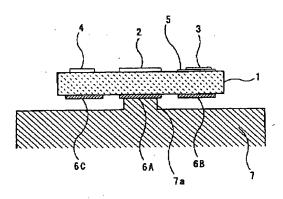
【符号の説明】

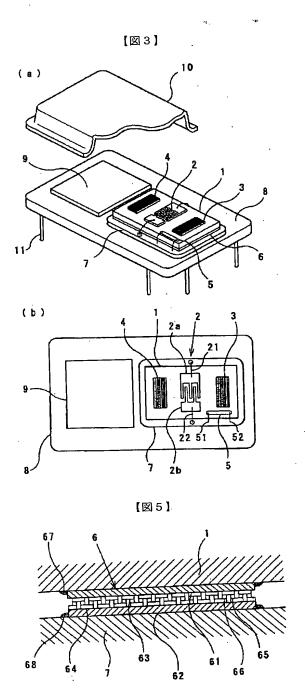
- 1 水晶基板
- ID変換器
- 3, 4 GT反射器
- 5 感温体 30
 - 6, 6A, 6B, 6C ペルチェ素子
 - 7 支持台
 - 7 a 支持部
 - 8 ベース
 - 9 ICチップ
 - 10 カバー

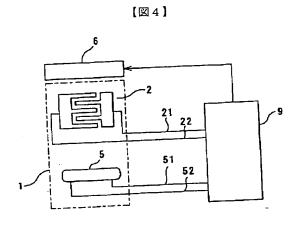
【図1】



【図2】







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